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A Nolina in Colorado.—Last January, while clipping lichens from the rocks about Trinidad, I discovered tufts of long, green, grassy leaves, which I recognized at a glance as belonging to the Mexican and sub-tropical liliaceous genus, *Nolina.* It was a fine surprise; no representative of the genus being known to occur much north of the Mexican boundary. From the winter material which I gathered, it is evident that the species is undescribed and new (*N. Greenei*, Watson, ined.). Any botanist who may wander into extreme southern Colorado, or northeastern New Mexico during the coming season is hereby notified of the presence of this interesting and imperfectly known plant; and is requested to make specimens of flowers and fruit if possible, as well as leaves. It is common up among the high, rocky verges of the mesas, along with *Yucca baccata*, all the way between the Apishapa river in Colorado, and Las Vegas in New Mexico. The leaves by which the plant is readily known, are two feet long, and much narrower than those of any of the Yuccas. —Edward L. Greene, *Silver City, New Mexico.*

Early Plants.—The past winter has been so warm, that vegetation started earlier than usual this spring. It is uncommon to have plants blooming in northwestern Arkansas early in February, but this year, *Ulmus alata*, *Americana*, and *fulva* were in flower in January. *Draba brachycarpa*, *Viola cordata*, *V. tricolor*, var. *arvensis*, *Erythronium albidum*, *Ranunculus fascicularis*, *Claytonia Virginica*, *Houstonia cærulea*, *Acer rubrum*, etc., were sparingly in bloom before the close of February. A snow storm and hard freeze occurred about the 15th of March, killing the blossoms on the elms and maples, and checking the growth of everything. The elms and maples will not produce fruit this season. I succeeded in collecting blossoms of *Ulmus alata* a few days before the freeze. This species blooms so early that the flowers are usually killed before fruit is perfected. Fruit has perfected but once in the last five years. Peach trees and Japonicas put out some blossoms before the freeze in March, but were so severely shocked that the majority of the buds were delayed several weeks, and now (April 5) these species are in full bloom and the prospects most favorable for an abundant peach crop.—F. L. Harvey, *Ark. Ind. Univ. Fayetteville, Ark.*

The Pollen of Pringlea.—The answers of A. G. kindly given to my questions, though covering literally all I asked, do not meet all that I hoped for in connection with *Pringlea.* The original paragraph stated "all crucifers have powdery pollen. Sir Joseph Hooker thinks the plant (*Pringlea*) is anemophilous, while the rest of the order (*Cruciferæ*) is said to be entomophilous." Will A. G. add to the obligation we all feel for his instructive note, by explaining what need there is for insect aid in plants that have dry powdery pollen which can be readily taken anywhere by the wind? It had hitherto occurred to me that to have dry powdery pollen was an essential feature in an anemophilous flower. While writing may I suggest to our friend who was so amused at "coniferous" for "cruciferous" in *Pringlea,* that he might furnish us with entertainment as well when it can be obtained out of an original article, as when an Editor is tempted to do some careless stuffing. The Editor was inundated by jokes, in the coniferous case,—but does not appear to have had one drop of fun squeezed out for him when A. G. describes the seed vessel of *Leavenworthia stylosa* as "two inches wide." We shall have to ask for a new committee on comedy if our friend so soon runs dry.—*

CRATÆGUS TOMENTOSA, L., VAR. PUNCTATA, GR.—On the east bank of Fish Creek, a few miles north of this place, there is a Hawthorn (*C. tomentosa,* var., *punctata*) which is quite as remarkable for its size as some more celebrated big trees. The thorn divides near the ground into four trunks. The largest trunk measures *fourteen* inches in diameter four feet from the ground. The other divisions are smaller, but as large as this variety usually grows, one being six inches in diameter and the others less. The tree is about 20 ft. high.

This variety of thorn is very common here, and behaves like a true species.—ERWIN F. SMITH, *Hubbardston, Mich.*

IPOMŒA PANDURATA.—The undersigned wants seeds of *Ipomœa pandurata,* capable of germination, this spring, if any one has a few on hand.—A. GRAY.

WINTER HERBORIZATIONS ON INDIAN RIVER, FLORIDA.—During January and February of the present year the writer, accompanied by Dr. J. J. Brown, spent four weeks on Indian River in studying its natural history and collecting whatever of interest offered. Our observations in that portion of Florida began at Sand Point—opposite Cape Canaveral, latitude 28 deg. 30 min., and extended to Jupiter Inlet, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles by our route. Indian River so called, is more properly a vast lagoon, being connected with the ocean by two inlets—one at Fort Capron and the other at Jupiter. The width of this inland sea varies from two to five miles except at the Indian River and Jupiter Narrows. For more than one hundred miles merely a strip of sand from one hundred yards to half a mile in width separates the lagoon from the Atlantic. This portion is largely composed of sand beaches and low flats. The eastern shore where depressed shows a dense growth of the red and black Mangrove, while further back the Cabbage Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*) grows solitary or in clumps. Occasionally rich hummock lands are met with where may be found a number of peculiarly southern and sub-tropical species of trees and plants. In such places trailing vines with ferns and mosses, fill up the back ground. The "Smilax" and "Wait a bit" bid you halt! The *Cereus* growing in long climbing spikes frequently obstructs the path. The small area of pine barrens and a narrow border next the ocean abound in Saw Palmetto (*Sabal*